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Nine Years More?

Nine years more of Justice HOOKER? Will the Legislature that is specially called to Albany to answer that question dare to dodge it?

Is Graft become so impudent that the people of this State will have to dangle nooses before the eyes of their elected officials, as was recently done in Philadelphia?

Nine years more of HOOKER?

Qualifications for a High Office.

Massachusetts, by her Constitution, confers upon the Lieutenant-Governor of the Commonwealth the title "his Honor." Col. CURTIS GUILD, Jr., is his Honor to-day. He aspires to become "his Excellency the Governor," and the Hon. EBEN S. DRAPER of Hopedale is willing to succeed him in his present office. The Worcester Gazette has been investigating Mr. DRAPER's qualifications for high office, and it sums up the evidence in his behalf thus:

"Mr. DRAPER's chief recommendation for the office of Lieutenant-Governor, as we have heard, is, first, that he wants the office, and, secondly, that he has contributed so heavily to the Republican campaign funds in times past that he thinks he is

Mr. DRAPER shows the normal desire of every Massachusetts man for office. His ambition gives him no advantage over his rivals. His candidacy depends for strength on the second recommendation mentioned by the Gazette. Therefore it is interesting to know what "heavy" contributions are in Massachusetts. A painstaking delver into the records declares that Mr. DRAPER has given annually to the Republican at the St. Petersburg War Office that the State committee the munificent sum force under Gen. LINIEVITCH is entirely of \$250. No matter what the condition of the money market may have been, regardless of the scrimping and saving which such a drain on his slender retune of \$250 that the party war chest evidence of devotion to the cause is place. worthy of high reward. Mr. DRAPER should be nominated.

By putting his name in the second place on their State ticket the Massachusetts Republicans would show exactly how much the title "his Honor" is valued at and would demonstrate their recognition of the liberality of the Hon. EBEN S. DRAPER of Hopedale.

The Latest News About the War.

The actual status of the parties to the war in the Far East seems to be as follows: During the last week the arguments of the advocates of peace in St. Petersburg have been strengthened by the very grave disturbances in Poland of the marked numerical preponderance of the Japanese forces in Manchuria. On the other hand, the Tokio Govern ment is apparently determined to forego none of the advantages possessed by Marshal Oyama by assenting prematurely to an armistice, and we are likely, therefore, to hear of another battle before the meeting of the plenipotentiaries in Washington, which may be expected about the middle of August.

The demonstration made last week by discontented workmen at Lodz, which, next to Warsaw, is the largest Polish city. is now known to have been the most serious uprising which has been witnessed in Poland since the revolution of 1863. In spite of official attempts to minimize the importance of the outbreak the facts have leaked out and prove to have been of ominous signifihad at his disposal only four regiments of infantry and two of cavalry, with which he had to confront no fewer than 60,000 workingmen, many of whom were armed with revolvers, and who had managed to erect a series of barricades along the main street of the town, which is some seven miles in length. These barricades had to be carried, one by one, by the troops, who were exposed to a rain of pistol shots and missiles from the windows and roofs of houses. The services of sappers and miners proved indispensable, and the difficulty of the task imposed upon them has scarcely been exceeded since the capture of Saragossa. Not until 4 o'clock in the morning of Saturday, June 24, were the last barricades taken, and during the rest of that day and Sunday there was a tremendous exodus from the city, terrorized by the outrages committed by the Cossacks.

There is reason to believe that the example of Lodz will be followed presently in Warsaw, for on Saturday a proclamation, issued by the Social Democratic party of Poland and Lithuania, ordered all workmen in Warsaw to strike on Monday by way of protest against the massacre of their brethren. If in the course of the week these orders shall be obeyed all traffic will cease and the whole machinery of life in the Polish capital will be brought to a deadlock. No doubt the Russian soldiers still remaining in Poland if concentrated at Warsaw can cope with an insurrection in that city, but they would hardly be competent to deal with simultaneous outbreaks in many centers of urban population. It beria were found to be entirely inade- in novels and plays. The sentiment

of the army corps customarily stationed on the Polish frontier have been sent of course, the morbid remnant makes to the Far East. The war party in St. Petersburg seems to have been tempted effect that it might have on the security of their French ally, by the assurances of Emperor WILLIAM II. that an insurrection in Poland would receive no encouragement from Germany. The German sovereign forgot to add that he would not profit by the relative impotence of his Russian neighbor to forward his own plans in central and western Europe. As it is, Russia finds that the depletion of her garrisons on her western frontier has not only constrained France to throw herself into the arms of England but has rendered the maintenance of order in Poland extremely

Contemporaneously with their awa-

difficult.

kening to the seriousness of the situation in Europe the military experts at St. Petersburg have ceased to pay much, if any, attention to the optimistic reports from Gen. LINIEVITCH. These experts have come to the conclusion after truth. that there is no ground to hope for to its computations the whole military mainland, including the bodies of soldiers | ialist literature continues active." Japanese armies confronting Gen. LINIE- thing else. VITCH, exclusive of cavalry and artillery, the Russky Invalid estimates that there are from 430,000 to 450,000 bayonets. These are distributed as follows: Under Gen. KAWAMURA on the extreme Japanese right, between Kirin and Vladivostok, 73,000 to 80,000 bayonets; under Gen. KUROKI, who occupies the Japanese right center, and who, therefore, is in touch with KAWAMURA on the north and 000 bayonets; under Gen. Nodzu, who occupies the fortified Japanese center, and with whom is Marshal OYAMA, the Japanese commander in chief, 45,000 bayonets; under Gen. OKU, who is stationed on the left of the center, 110,000 to 115,000 bayonets, and under Gen. Nogi, who is again operating on the extreme Japanese left, 85,000 to 90,000 bayonets, most of which are carried by Port Arthur veterans. It is well known too weak to compete with such an array of opponents.

For the two reasons here set forth it is natural that Russia should be eager to sources entailed, each year Mr. DRAPER secure an armistice, and it is equally has depleted his bank account to the obvious why the Tokio Government should be reluctant to grant one before might be well lined. Such extravagant a decisive engagement shall have taken

What Is "True Love"?

The discussion of love and marriage by our correspondents brings to us some letters from people who profess to give to "true love" a far higher elevation than it gets from human laws and social conventions by making it a law unto itself infinitely superior to the artiicial restraints of society or the Church. For example, this is an extract from

one of these letters: " You seem surprised that woman lawyer should

advance the proposition that such a thing as true love can exist without a marriage ceremony. Love existed before the ceremony of marriage was instituted, and if this ceremony were to be abandoned and by a somewhat tardy recognition love would still exist. The mere fact that magistrate, priest or minister ties the knot does not add one mite to the love that the man bears to the woman or the woman to the man."

This may be true, but what does it amount to? Of course, the institution of matrimony does not create the sentiment which attracts together men and women, but only regulates it in the interest of necessary social order and morals. Besides romantic sentiment, of prime interest to the parties in the marriage, there come in many practical rights which lie at the basis of civilization. One of the most important features of the statutes of a State concerns the rights of property as affected by the relation of marriage, and these rights extend to society generally.

The more a man loves a woman whom he is free under the law to marry the more content he is to render obedience cance. The Military Governor of Lodz to every social regulation surrounding are casting envious eyes on the Amerimatrimony. He is proud to call in all society to witness his assumption of Gallic spirit of their plays by a marked marital obligations to her. He has no fault to find with marriage laws and customs. The tighter they bind him the better.

Why then do men and women write to us of the hardships of the marriage laws as if these interfere with "true love"? What is the trouble?

Is not the trouble that with them 'true love" is a passion which they cannot gratify without coming up against the prohibitions of the law? They may be married already, one or both, so that their "true love" is an illicit sentiment. so far as concerns a legal marriage with those with whom they are enamored. What would they have? Would they abolish all marriage laws and leave the whole matter to be arranged by that indefinite and changeable, perhaps momentary, attraction called "true love"? Who is to determine that it is "true love"? Shall everybody be left to settle the question for himself, to decide when the 'love" is present or absent, is vital or

has become exhausted? These are questions which interest only the relatively small part of society which is composed of those in whom the sentiment of love is perverted or has been misdirected. In this country, more perhaps than any other, the impulse to marriage is purely romantic sentiment, and consequently the number of married people who are vexed about "true love" is small. Married people dismiss that question as finally and irrevocably settled. They have should be remembered that ever since no further interest in it, unless as the forces habitually quartered in Si- an abstract question treated in poetry,

quate to withstand the Japanese most of the great mass of men and women on that subject is wholly healthy; but, the more noise. It has not settled the question of "true love" as decently to pursue this course, regardless of the ordered and normally constituted people settle it when they get married, once for all.

News From the Headquarters of

Anti-Imperialism. Boston continues to lament the Philippines and nourish the Anti-Imperialist League. The Springfield Republican's special correspondent registers the league's condition from time to time. His latest report is entirely gratifying. BOURKE COCKRAN is on his way to the islands in the sacred cause of Filipino freedom. Under the wing of Secretary TAFT he will investigate the horrors of the despot's rule. Senators PATTERSON and Dubois, freedom's most active "stampers," and Representatives DE ARMOND, MCNARY "and others will try to get the natives' side of the trouble." The league will make known the findings of these eminent and judicial seekers

The league's literary bureau is overa favorable outcome of the impending taxed. "Five or six fresh requests battle. This conviction is based upon for material were received this week the figures concerning the numerical from debating clubs." So great are strength of the five armies under the the transactions of the bureau that it supreme command of Marshal OYAMA, is impossible to keep exact count of the which are accepted and published as documents it sends out. Five or six authoritative by the Russky Invalid, the a week means 260 or 312 a year, a noble organ of the Russian Army. According and notable showing. "Nine recent documents" are "in lively circulation." strength of the Japanese on the Asiatic In short, "the demand for anti-imperoperating in Corea, must be placed at is difficult to picture an anti-imperialist from 550,000 to 600,000 men. In the five document "lively" in circulation or any-

The league continues to furnish respectable, light employment to a number of worthy individuals, who were it to retire from business might be obliged to go to work. They are not called upon to read the documents they distribute, and have small cause for complaint, except when they are summoned to attend a league dinner and listen to the speeches. Altogether their with Nodzu on the south, 115,000 to 120,- lot is not unhappy. While the republic wholly useless institution.

A Lesson for Swimmers.

serve to point a moral. Two young men essayed to teach a third how to swim. They broached to him an aged and timestained theory that man should be able to swim as the beasts do, by mere instinct, and that the most direct method of inciting instinct to efficient operation is to plunge overboard in deep water, where swimming is essential to the preservation of the vital spark.

The pupil accepted the theory and dived boldly into some ten fathoms of water. His confidence in theories was instantaneously demolished by the fact that instinct did not teach him to swim. He screamed for help and sank. His preceptors bravely went to his rescue and

The result was that the two teachers had to break the grip of instinct and save themselves, leaving the unfortunate learner to perish. The lesson taught by this harrowing incident should be taken to heart by all swimmers. The person who suddenly finds himself in deep water becomes frightened, and no one who is frightened by water can learn to swim.

The essential thing in learning to swim is to gain perfect confidence in the same or the following word, and thereby aconsonant. We certainly omit "r" before a consonant, whether it is in the same or the following word, and thereby aconsonant. We certainly omit "r" before a consonant. We certainly omit "r" before a consonant. Whether it is in the same or the following word, and thereby aconsonant. We certainly omit "r" before a consonant. Whether it is in the same or the following word, and thereby aconsonant. We certainly omit "r" before a consonant. Whether it is in the same or the following word, and thereby aconsonant. We certainly omit "r" before a consonant. Whether it is in the same or the following word, and thereby aconsonant. We certainly omit "r" before a consonant. We certainly omit "r" before a consonant. Whether it is in the same or the following word, and thereby avoid a painfully harsh sound. We saw "the cah left," but never "the cah is fore. "The cah is gone." We pronounce "harsh" who is the same or the following word, and thereby avoid a painfully warsh and thereby avoid a painfully warsh and thereby avoid and painfully warsh and thereby avoid and painfully warsh and thereby avoid and thereby ac

swim is to gain perfect confidence in the power of water to sustain the human form. Some persons who have no fear never can learn to swim. No person who is afraid can learn. The fear of sinking causes people to try to raise themselves above the water, and the attempt to do so makes them sink. To swim one must have no hesitation about lying flat and immersing his body. He cannot learn to do this in deep water. The swimmer who does not know this has no knowledge of the philosophy of his admirable art.

French Plays With Adjustable Endings.

It has been whispered during recent seasons that the French dramatists who can market were trying to modify the deference to American taste. This is a nation of theatergoers. Our royalties to the dramatists that please us are larger than any other country pays. The French authors lately have seen themselves cut off from all this profit because our audiences either will not or cannot enjoy their intimate studies of French marital life. The task of pleasing both Paris and New York is difficult. The Frenchmen are trying to do it by preparing their plays with two endings.

In the version intended for American consumption the wicked are, of course, properly punished, while the good are rewarded as their rectitude deserves. Wives are restored to their husbands and not to other persons they may have preferred. This system of adjustable endings supplied by the author himself will undoubtedly work better than the method formerly pursued by the adapter. It was the adapter's task in the past to convert into simple flirtation what may have been much more serious intrigue. It was his function to see that at the close of the play there was no spot of any kind on the characters supposed to possess the sympathy of the audience. It was through some such intermediary as this that in the story of Marquerite Gautier, when HENRY JAMES for the first time saw Dumas's play years ago in Boston, the two lovers were vaguely described as engaged. These subterfuges never deceived any but the most ingenuous; but proper respect was shown for

the moralities. It will be better to have the plays come straight from the original writers

with their two endings already made, one to serve for the sophisticated audiences of the Boulevards and the other adapted to our tastes and sympathies here in New York. One advantage of this method has already been demonstrated in Paris.

One of the French dramatists, who has seen his plays fail here on account of their intensely local character, decided that he would attempt to write a play keeping his American audiences in mind throughout the drama and preparing a conclusion that would suit their ideas. It was acted the other day for the first time. Having been written primarily for the Parisians, its subject is similar to many that inspire his colleagues, although the treatment is different. It was made with the American market in view in the background, and as a result of this novel plan the play is so innocuous that it might almost be enacted at the famous White Theater organized several years ago for young French girls to whom the repertoire of the regular playhouses was forbidden. This drama, prepared with the American stage in view, has been the most successful of the season

in Paris. Although it was written for us, and consequently is free from the elements that would not be tolerated here, it was not found to be crude, childish or hypocritical. It was, indeed, highly praised, and promises to achieve the unique distinction of equal success here and in Paris. Thus does the influence of the American royalties help to improve the morals of the Boulevard.

At the convention of the Interstate National Guard Association at St. Paul last week New York was officially represented by Adjutant-General HENRY of the New York militia. New York, with 12,000 militiamen, has a larger number than any other State, and no convention at which New York was not adequately represented could be regarded as national.

The chief matter considered by the delegates to the St. Paul convention was the presentation to the next Congress of a bill to increase the annual Federal appropriation for militia support, provided by the law of 1903. If the desired increase is obtotters to its fall they accept compensa- tained New York State will receive antion for warning the people of their | nually \$155,000 instead of \$77,000 toward danger. It cannot be said with truth the equipment and armament of its State that the Anti-Imperialist League is a troops under the law designed to make uniform the drill and equipment regulations in the militia of all the States.

The use of these funds contributed by the Federal Government has increased The first hot Sunday of the summer | the efficiency of the National Guard, but brought with it the inevitable list of the higher standard attained has made drowning accidents. One of them may requisite, it appears, for a few years at least, a larger Federal appropriation than was provided two years ago.

The New York " R."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Let me add a few true statements to your discussion of the New York "r." I have visited in California and "up country," and know too well the natives' ignorance, of our pronunciation. I was told that I couldn't be from New York. because I didn't say "I tah-r" and "Omaha-r. And in an article entitled "Sectionalism in Speech," which appeared some time ago in the Pilgrim, a Western magazine, a New York girl is quoted as having said: "Mommer, didn't Annar give us the idear that wintehs in Indianar were vewy seveah?" Your "up country" friend would even have a Brooklynite say Emmar Thuzby. Yet this he could not and never does. Let me state the law which governs the New thereupon instinct awoke and promptly taught him that he ought to try to climb out of the water by way of the head of one of his friends.

The result was that the two teachers

The result was that the two teachers

The result was that the two teachers are alone or followed by a consonant. We carried the law which governs the New which governs the New

BROOKLYN, June 23.

The Baconless Snap Bean.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: If there Is one thing oftener than another that appears on menus and dinner tables in the city of New York at all seasons, and particularly at this, it is green beans, commonly known in the South as "snap beans." Now, a snap bean properly cooked is a most delectable edible, but served in the New York manner it is no more satisfying than hay. I have been eating private and public dinners in New York for seven years, and in that time have not eaten seven messes of snap beans cooked as they should be-with bacon. Why is the New York taste so ignorant or so perverted?

A Southern darky cook would no more think of cooking green beans without bacon to season them than a Northern cook would think of cooking doughnuts without grease. Bacon is the natura accompaniment, the culinary complement, so to say, of the green bean, as pork is the Bostonian complement of the white or navy bean, and without its seasoning inspiration the snap bean is food at only for animals that graze. Why do New Yorkers persist in remaining ignorant prepare the snap bean? Why do they not educate their taste to that degree of Intelligence which will enable them to appreciate snap beans in their only

true condition? I dined the other day with the proprietors Frenchmen-of one of the finest and most fash ionable restaurants in New York, and one of the course, to get the usual gastronomic inanity. But no, before the waiter reached me I caught the fragrance of the properly cooked bean, and I al most rose and shouted for joy. My hosts smiled I told them what I thought of baconless beans They said the Frenchman at home always cooked his green beans with bacon. They also said that they had tried to educate their New York patrons to take their beans seasoned with becon, but they

had been unable to do so. A Southerner will no more eat a snap bean cooked without bacon than a New Yorker will eat celery without sait. There is a tradition that New York ilways takes to herself what others have proved to be good things, but the tradition doesn't appear to work in this instance. Is it culpable ignorance inability to learn? MADISON SQUARE, June 24.

The Bible in Every Day English

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT! Your paper O Sex that shines for all—is ever in the lead in articles and letters on curious subjects. I venture with hesitation to submit to you as worthy of con sideration the following question:
Whence does it come that in English, as in no other language so far as I know of (certainly not

in French, German and Italian), we use so many Biblical terms? We speak in common parlance of a "Nimrod."

not some of your readers explain this?

The hand that rocks the ladie.

when we refer to a hunter of energy and skill.

A vigorous driver is a "Jehu." But more especially is it in connection with nautical matters that we use such terms, as for example, a "Jonah" (al-though that is such a special application of a name that it is less odd than the use of "Jehu" and "Nimrod"). We have on shipboard a "Jacob's Ladder. Again, on shore we refer to hanging a man higher than "Haman's gibbet," and there are many other such curious references to Bible incidents

Though poets praise in dulcet strains.

The hand that rocks the cradle,

A DAILY READER.

THE SOUTH'S PROGRESS. Its Present Position Compared With That

of the Whole Union in 1869. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Very few of us have anything like a proper idea of the progress of the South during the past forty years. We can compare values now with those of 1860 and call it forty years, because the four or five war years must be eliminated from any financial or industrial tabulation of progress. Take, first, a comparison of the South's present position in certain main lines with the position of the entire United States in those lines in 1860:

United States, 1860. \$1,000,000 \$253,000,000 \$745,000,000 Hallroad mlleage ... 80,592 15,178,000 Coal production, tons 2.748.000 8,615,000 Cotton spindles 5,085,798 Exports..... Valuation of prop-\$335,570,000 8559,242,000

erty \$16.159,000,000 But bring the comparison of 1904 closer to a more recent year, say, 1900. Note the great growth in the assessed valuation of property in the fourteen Southern States, as recently ascertained and published by the Manufacturers' Record, a most reliable authority on Southern matters. Round millions of

iollars only are quo	ted herein fo	r easy read-
ug:	200	****
	1900.	1904.
Alabama	\$270,000,000	\$323,000,000
Arkansas	202,000,000	250,000,000
Florida	96,000,000	111,000,000
Jeorgia	433,000,000	581,000,000
Kentucky	640,000,000	728,000,000
outstana	276,000,000	851,000,000
daryland	616,000,000	680,000,000
Mississippl	215,000,000	271,000 000
North Carolina	306,000,000	443,000,000
South Carolina	178,000,000	210,000,000
l'ennessee	396,000,000	428,000,000
rexas	914,000,000	1,082,000,000
Virginia	480,000,000	536,000,000
West Virginia	240,000,000	247,000,000
and the second		** *** *** ***

Total \$5,260,000,000 \$6,191,000,000 The gain in four years is \$931,000,000, or nearly \$233,000,000 gain each of the four years -equal to each year, within \$23,000,000, of the entire nation's export of agricultural products in 1860, and \$60,000,000 more each year than the imports of the entire country in 1850, and \$89,000,000 more than our entire exports of that year. It is also exactly equal, each of the four years, to the value of all the gold we coined in 1904. It far exceeds the progress made in assessed property valuation in the ten years 1890-1900, when the increase was \$755,000,000, or at the rate of \$75,000,000 a

But that is not all of the satisfactory story.

year.

values in 1904 over 1903. Note the figures.		
The state of the s	1904.	Increase over 1903.
Сога	\$370,000,000	\$20,000,000
Wheat	69,000,000	15,000,000
Oats	29,000,000	No increase
Irish potatoes	16,690,000	1,200,000
Rye	1,480,000	845,000
Нау	54,300,000	dec. 1.078.000
Total	\$540,420,000	

Net increase, one year..... \$35.467,000 That increase is \$12,000,000 more than all the gold we coined in 1860. In the four years 1901-04, inclusive, the total

value of the corn crop of the South was \$1,-287,000,000. Of the six crops named above. more than that of 1902.

But the South has other crops of large

values outside of these and its great staple, cotton. They are rice, sugar, tobacco, sweet potatoes, vegetables, fruits and live stock products. The census of 1900 gave them as \$484,000,000. They were probably \$545,000,000 in 1904, a gain of \$61,000,000. Outside of cotton, these figures give us, as the value of the South's agricultural prod-

ucts in 1904, no less than \$1,085,000,000. In addition to all this, there is the South's large annual production of pig iron, coal and

other minerals, and its yearly	
factory products. The census of	1900 gave
this latter as:	
Alabama	\$80,000,000
Arkansas	45,000,000
Florida	36,000,000
Georgia	106,000,000
Kentucky	154,000,000
Louisiana	121,000,000
Maryland	242,000,000
Mississippi	40,000,000
North Carolina	95,000,000
South Carolina	58,000,000
Tennessee	108,000,000
Texas	119,000,000
Virginia	132,000,000
West Virginia	74,000,000
	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE

All this is progress and prosperity at which not only every Southerner but every American citizen should rejoice, as the prosperity of the one is the prosperity of all.

WALTER J. BALLARD. SCHENECTADY, June 26.

Bad Air in the Subway.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is strange way air" no one seems to have hit upon a practicable mpt . id inexpensive solution of the question. it may be that some scientific apparatus needs to be considered to cool and inject fresh the subway, but it is humbly suggested that if the pairons of the subway were a little more careful about their habits it would not hurt the air. Enter almost any station, and though there are large signs up forbidding smoking and guards there supposed to enforce the rule, you will find mere men smoking and blowing out clouds of nauseating odors, help ing to take out whatever life there may be in the air. It may be that the guards have no time to see that the rules are enforced, most of them being husy throwing people into the cars.

If this fault were all we might still be happy; but,

alas, it is not all, for after passing through the clouds of amoke you enter the car, on foot if you are lucky, and then you behold lovely, delicate and beauteous women recking and dripping with powder and perfume until you welcome at the next station the ambulance and a trip to the hospital.

It must be apparent from this that if the ru for smoking were enforced, and rules adopted forbidding women to use powder and perfumes in the subway between May 1 and Nov. 1 of each year, the air would be improved at little, if any, expense. are sure the women would not object to this. for they love men and would not want it to appear that the love of a woman is known to be "a lovely and a fearful thing. QUIDNUNC.

Canadian Industrial Developments. It is reported that the United States Steel Cor poration will erect a plant in Canada, probably at

Control of the Canadian Tin Plate and Steel Company has been secured by Messrs. J. Wesley Allison and G. H. Weldrum of New York. The capital is \$1.500,000. The building of the mills at Harrisburg. Ont., is about to begin. The Canadian import of these products is about \$5,000,000 a year. Eight mills will go up now and twenty more later, employing, when complete, 3,000 men. Four leading Canadian cotton manufacturing companies have been merged into the Canadian

f the Montreal company. The Bank of Montreal has purchased the People's Bank of Halifax, N. S., for \$1,150,000, and there is likely to be a merger of all the rubber companies Canadian capital and energy are reaching

Textile Company, which may also secure contro

to foreign countries, particularly South America Canadian investments in Mexico, Cuba, Trinidad and elsewhere in South America already amount to about \$100,000,000. Sir William Van Horne led he way with his Cuban rallway. The list of these investments is too long to publish verbatim, but among the most prominent may be noted the San Paulo Tramway Light and Power Company, Brazil. with its \$5.500,000 in 5 per cent. bonds and \$7.500,000 in common stock paying 8 per cent. The actual investment was \$8.000,000, which at present prices shows a profit of \$8,000,000, besides \$1,000,000 a year profits going to Canada: the Mexican Light Heat and Power Company (limited), with its \$9, 000,000 in 5 per cent. bonds and about \$10,000,000 in tock, the whole showing a market profit of \$6, 500,000 on an actual cash investment of \$9,000,000; the Rio de Janeiro Tramway. Light and Power Company, with its monopoly of the largest water powers electric trainways and the electric lighting of the city. This company has \$12,000,000 5 per cent. bonds and \$12,000,000 stock, on a cash outlay of \$11,000,000, part of which was furnished from

Canada's Minister of Marine and Fisheries, the Hon. Mr. Prefontaine, promises a dry dock for Montreal and a marine railway for Sorel, Quebec.

BAPTIST PRAISES ROMANISM.

Dr. Rhodes Says That He Is Thankful for the Work of the Catholic Church. The Baptist ministers of New York and vicinity had their annual luncheon yester-

day as guests of the West Thirty-third street Baptist church. The meeting was the last for the season. Before the luncheon there were a number of speeches in the auditorium of the church. Some of the ministers heard a few of the things that were said, and others heard scarce a word, for just across the street the work of excavating for the new Pennsylvania ter-

minal is going on.

The Rev. Dr. C. L. Rhodes, secretary of the American Baptist Missionary Union, took the ministers to task for discussing trivial topics at their weekly meetings.

"You talk too much about Daniel and about Egypt," he said, "instead of bringing yourselves to discuss your present day problems and what is being done for the saves of Godd's kingdom to day.

problems and what is being done for the spread of God's kingdom to-day.

"For instance, Dr. A. Lincoln Moore here told me the other day that up in his parish, that of the Riverside Baptist Church, at Ninety-second street and Amsterdam avenue, he knows of two apartment houses, one of which has seventy-two families and the other forty families living within its walls. In the first named but three families of the seventy-two are connected with any

walls. In the first named but three families of the seventy-two are connected with any church, and in the last named none. Dr. Moore adds that he cannot get into that apartment house to reach those people. Why aren't you discussing it?

"I have been severely criticized for saying that I thank God that there has been a Roman Catholio Church and that it has had an American branch. But I reiterate it, rather than take it back. How in the world, I ask could the great tide of impolit, rather than take it back. How in the world, I ask, could the great tide of immigration that has turned itself toward this country in the last half century and more have been retained within the fold of the Christian church without the great molding influence that the American branch of the Roman Catholic Church has given it? I again thank God for the Roman Catholic Church."

SURETY COMPANIES DEAL. Empire State, Barred by Grout, Backs the New People's Company.

Comptroller Grout decided a couple of weeks ago to accept for the present no further bonding business from the Empire State Surety Company. Mr. Grout explained that he meant no reflection upon the financial responsibility of the Empire company, but that he had found that the company's liability to the city was \$18,695,142, which was enough city business for any one company to carry.

It was learned yesterday, however, that the company is still doing business with the city, but in an indirect way. The People's Surety Company, with offices at 26 Court street, Brooklyn, has been formed and is already doing a large amount of the contract bonding which used to go to the Empire.

Ex-Sheriff William J. Buttling, who secured most of the city bonding for the Empire company, is the treasurer of the new People's company. The new concern has a capital of only \$350,000, but an arrangement has been made between the two companies whereby the People's is indemnified by the Empire State, which takes all risks and retains 75 per cent. of the premiums paid and pays 25 per cent. to the People's.

It is understood also that a similar arrangement has been made by the Empire.

rangement has been made by the Empire company with the Metropolitan Surety Com-pany, another concern which was formed

recently.

Paul Grout, brother of Comptroller Grout, is the attorney for the People's company.

David A. Sullivan, president of the Union Bank of Brooklyn, is the president.

Comptroller Grout intimated yesterday that he had learned from President Tomlins of the Empire State company of the agreement.

agreement.
"I would like to see a large number of new companies start in the surety business,"
Mr. Grout explained. "At present there
are not enough of these companies."

WILLTRY TO HAMPER BONDSMEN. Vice Squad Activity Booms Their Trade, but Mr. McAdoo Has a Plan.

fact that the business of the profe sional bondsmen is growing apace as a result of the vice squad's activity will not deter that squad in its work, Commissioner McAdoo announced yesterday. The Com-missioner added that he would send out a copy of a decision of former Corporation Counsel Rives regarding station house bail. to the effect that sergeants can require copies of all deeds and mortgages on prop-

"The work of preventing professional bondsmen from profiting by the arrest of women will go on in conjunction with the work of cleaning the streets," said the Commissioner. "The action of some Magistreets in refusing to fine women who have Commissioner. "The action of some Magistrate, in refusing to fine women who have paid these bondsmen is, in my opinion, simply putting a premium on lying."
Figures given out yesterday show that 63 per cent. of the arrests made by the vice

squad have been upheld in the courts.

MORGAN H. BEACH RESIGNS. The Gold Democrat Who Was Appointed District Attorney at Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 26. - Morgan H Beach. United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, tendered his resignation to-day and it was accepted, to take effect Aug. 31. Mr. Beach went to the White House this morning with Attorney-General Moody and they had a long talk with the President, in whose hands Mr. Beach placed his resignation. Mr. Beach was a Gold Democrat from Virginia who had here angared in some special work. had been engaged in some special work under the Department of Justice and was appointed on the recommendation of Attorney-General Knox. As District Attorney, Mr. Beach prosecuted former Postmaster General Tyner, August W. Machen and others indicted for complicity in the postal francia.

TO COURT FOR A CONTRACT. Commissioner Oakley Enjoined From Giving Out the Water Main Jobs.

Commissioner Oakley of the Depart ment of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity was served yesterday with an order signed by Justice Kelly, in Brooklyn, to show cause why he should not be restrained from awarding the contract for the high pressure auxiliary water mains for Manhattan and The Bronx to the A. P. Smith Manufacturing Company of Newark.

Several local firms put in lower bids, but Chief Engineer De Verona held that

the Smith hydrant was the only one which

THE POLICYHOLDER.

An Annually Elected Auditing Committee Suggested for His Protection.

From the Boston Evening Transcript New conditions demand new methods. The crying need is publicity. Let an open and above board management replace furtive methods. Let us hope that public opinion, awakened at last, will insist that matters of so grave import shall not be treated as "an agreement between gentlemen." The mutual system will cease to be a shelter for incompetence, for nepotism and for an endless number of abuses when every company shall annually elect a paid policyholders' auditing committee, chosen from all its territory, which shall scrutinize every expenditur and send to the remotest member a detailed statement of all that concerns the commo interest. In other words, let an honest representative system, with rigid accounts bility, take the place of the farcical elections by which a small group of men keep them.

The West Virginia Way. Frank Snyder accompanied her husband

"SPOTTED FEVER" CURED. Raphael Linfandi Discharged From Newark

Hospital After Losing Seventy Pounds. The City Hospital at Newark discharged a patient yesterday who was taken in on May 21 suffering from "spotted fever" and in a delirious condition. The man was Raphael Linfandi, 25 years old, and the physicians had little hope of saving him. He received hot baths and pus was drawn from his spinal column as fast as it formed. Experimental treatment was resorted to because cerebro-spinal meningitis had developed to such an extent that his case was regarded as hopeless from the moment of his arrival.

Spots covered his body more completely than in any other case ever seen by the physicians. He was so violent that he was stranged in the ambulance and in his cot.

physicians. He was so violent that he was strapped in the ambulance and in his cot. Hot baths were given several times a day, but the delirium and convulsions continued. Then the surgeons hit upon the plan of tapping the pus cells and the result was immediately beneficial. The baths were continued and ten days ago the convulsions ceased.

Then Linfandi wanted food and nourishment was cautiously administered, as he

Then Lintandi wanted food and nourishment was cautiously administered, as he was extremely weak. He improved rapidly thereafter and he is now free from any impairment of his faculties, such as usually occurs after an attack of the disease. He weighed 170 pounds when stricken and now weighs 100.

MUNICIPAL FERRY NO. 2.

Sinking Fund Votes to Acquire the Thirtyninth Street Line.

The Sinking Fund Commissioners finally decided yesterday to municipalize the Thirty-ninth street ferry to South Brooklyn. The agitation was started about three years ago. The resolution passed by the commission authorizes the acquisition of the necessary real estate, property, plant or equipment for the ferry, including the necessary terminal facilities and ap-

the necessary terminal facilities and approaches upon the waterfront in Manhattan, and provides for the maintenance and operation of the ferry under the supervision of the Commissioner of Docks.

It is estimated that the cost of the ferry without the boats will be more than \$2,000,000.

A recent appraisal of the property of the ferry company put it at \$1,000,050. If the property cannot be bought at private sale condemnation proceedings will be resale condemnation proceedings will be resorted to, and it will take at least three years more before the ferry will be in active operation under municipal control.

The next step is for Dock Commissioner Feetherson to report a plan for the acceptable. Featherson to report a plan for the acquisition and operation of the ferry.

\$3,300,000 GOLD FOR PARIS.

Further Engagements Looked For-Assay Office Has \$12,000,000.

Gold aggregating in value \$3,300,000 was bespoken at the United States Assay Office yesterday for shipment to Paris. Of this amount the National City Bank contracted for \$1,500,000, Goldman, Sachs & Co. for

for \$1,500,000, Goldman, Sachs & Co. for \$800,000 and Lazare Frères for \$1,000,000. The Goldman, Sachs & Co. shipment will go by the Kronprinz to-day, the remainder by La Lorraine on Thursday.

Other bankers sent representatives to the Assay Office to ascertain if they could secure gold on call. They were told that they could, for the office has a supply of \$12,000,000, quite sufficient, it is believed, for all demands. Under the new rules, however, the office will not hold gold for bankers unless they make an absolute contract to take it. This may have had the effect of deferring until to-day other contracts for gold which it may be proposed to send by La Lorraine.

HIGH EXPLOSIVE SQUAD.

Fifteen Firemen Detailed to Assist the Bureau of Combustibles.

Commissioner Hayes yesterday assigned a squad of fifteen firemen urder command of Foreman James Kiernan to the

command of Foreman James Kiernan to the Bureau of Combustibles, to work under the orders of Supt. George E. Murray in preventing violations of the law respecting blasting and the storage of dynamite and other high explosives.

The new order was the result of a conference last week between Mayor McCiellan and Commissioner Hayes. The purpose of the conference was to make safer for the public the conditions under which blasting is done on improvements going on in the city. The Mayor recommended an increase of the force under Supt. Murray.

force under Supt. Murray.

The new squad will also look after the manufacture of dangerous fireworks.

NEW PAINTINGS AT THE MUSEUM. Valuable Additions to the Galleries -- One a Jan Mostaert.

Among recent additions to the Metropolitan Maseum of Art the most important of all is a work attributed to Jan Mostaert exhibited in gallery 11; Dutch Mostaert exhibited in gallery 11; Dutch School of the fifteenth century; which was secured at a high price and against strong competition, through the late president, Frederick W. Rhinelander. It reperesents "Ecce Homo—Mater Dolorosa."

The American school section has two valuable aditions in a portrait of the artist's wife, by Alfred G. Collins, and "Autumn," by Kruseman van Elten, a gift of Mrs. Kruseman van Elten.

The French school section is enriched, with a "Farm Scene with Cattle," by Emile van Marcke, loaned by Mrs. D. V. Bright.

STATE TAX BOARD MEETS.

Perfecting Plans for the Administration of the Mortgage Tax Law.

ALBANY, June 26 .- The State Board of Tax Commssioners met to-day to perfect plans for the administration of the moregage tax law, which goes into operation on July 1. The law is directly administered by the clerks of the several counties under the supervision of the State board. These clerks have requested the State commission to permit them to retain of the mortaneous collected as your aggregations. gage tax moneys collected a sum aggregating about \$175,000 to pay for the expenses incurred in the administration of the The commission allowed to-day about one-third of the amount asked for. A formal statement of the details of the administra-tion of the law will be published in a few

NO REDRESS FOR CAPT. STUART. Justice White Holds the City Not Liable for Park Avenue Explosion.

The suit of Capt. Marlin Stuart, a retired officer of the British navy, to recover \$75,000 from the city as damages for injuries sustained by him in the Park avenue explosion, ended yesterday in a verdict

or the city.

A large number of suits, aggregating an enormous amount in damage claims, await the result of the Stuart trial, and an appeal undoubtedly will be taken. Justice White held that the late Ira E. Shaler, the subcontractor, was alone responsible

McComas Appointed to Succeed Judge Morris.

WASHINGTON, June 26 .- The President to-day announced the appointment of Louis E. McComas of Maryland, to be Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, to succeed Judge Martin F. Morris, resigned. It was announced some weeks ago that Mr. McComas would be appointed to the bench as soon as Judge Morris should resign. Mr. McComas served for many years as a Representative in Congress, and after-Representative in Congress, and afterwards as an Associate Justice of the District of Columbia Supreme Court. He resigned his judicial office to become a candidate for Senator against Arthur P. Gorman and was elected. His Senate term expired on March 4, last.

Gone to Algeria to View Eclipse.

PHILADELPHIA: June 26,-The United States cruiser Dixie left League Island this morning for Algeria with a party of scientists on board to take observations of the total eclipse of the sun, which will occur on Aug. 30.